

expect Members to know that who do not. That is why I do not expect them to impose guns on me when my city council has not done so. In this town, particularly in high crime neighborhoods, the criminals and, yes, the teens would be breaking in not looking for computers but looking for guns because they hear the people are packing guns now because the Congress says, "That is the thing to do if you live in a high crime city, pack your gun in."

I do not need this body to send this message to a city that is one of the most violent cities in the United States and that our police chief is just getting under control. He was at the forefront of those who said he did not want our handgun laws wiped out and for God sakes do not send a message from the House that everybody ought to pack a gun.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, a grandmother named Helen Foster was shot in the back in southwest Washington as she gathered children after she heard gunshots, recognizing that they might be in danger. She died at D.C. General Hospital. What happens when there are guns in the home in a city like this? What happens when there are no handgun laws in a city like this? Grandmothers get shot in the back trying to defend their children.

Let the District be the District. Go home and be what you want to be. Let my District be what it is.

NORTH KOREA: EXPERIENCE DICTATES CAUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, despite a number of highly contentious foreign policy issues that have been debated in this body in recent months, this Member continues to believe that American interests are best served by a bipartisan foreign policy. When the executive and legislative branches, furthermore, speak with one voice, the Nation is more likely to enjoy success in preserving its vital interests.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations, this Member has had the opportunity to focus closely on the Clinton administration's policy toward this important region. Frankly, the administration deserves credit on several fronts in its overall policy there, including its active support for democracy in Indonesia and a peaceful resolution to the festering situation that is East Timor, the successful renegotiation of the U.S.-Japan Security Guidelines, its commitment with Congress to maintain 100,000 U.S. military personnel in the Asian region, and the judgment to elevate the import of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum.

Genuine bipartisanship in Congress complementary to formulating a foreign policy, however, requires that Members of the Congress speak out when serious foreign policy failings by this or any other administration are detected. It is in this context that this Member expresses deepening concerns over the Clinton administration's continued lack of a coherent, comprehensive strategy towards Pyongyang, toward North Korea. This situation presents a grave challenge to vital U.S. national security interests.

In recent weeks, two important U.S. missions have traveled to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that is, North Korea. The first mission was that of former Secretary of Defense William Perry who has been tasked by the President to complete a congressionally mandated, comprehensive review of U.S. policy regarding the problems of the Korean Peninsula. Dr. Perry is an outstanding public servant, extraordinarily well qualified to undertake this important assignment. In large part because of his reputation, his qualifications and the high bipartisan respect he has here on Capitol Hill, expectations are very high that he will be successful in engaging Pyongyang and presenting them with a clear choice of another track for its relationship with the United States, the Republic of Korea—that is South Korea—and our allies in the region.

The second mission involved the inspection of the suspected underground nuclear facility at Kumchang-ni, North Korea. That country, my colleagues will remember, agreed to abandon its nuclear aspirations in return for the construction of two light-water reactors for power generation through the U.S.-led international consortium called the Korean Energy Development Organization, or KEDO. If it is learned that the DPRK has a secret nuclear program, this, of course, would completely undermine the credibility of the Clinton administration's policy of constructive engagement and would end KEDO.

If these missions proved satisfactory in their results, it was hoped that the Clinton administration would begin to lay a solid foundation for eliminating or at least dramatically reducing hostilities and ultimately for wholly transforming the relationship between North Korea and the United States and our regional allies. Working towards this objective certainly is a laudable and desirable goal if North Korea truly does wish to break from its history of brinksmanship and blackmail. Regrettably, this Member does not find the results of the administration's missions to be wholly reassuring, particularly when viewed against the backdrop of North Korean provocations. Of course, despite the completion of the Kumchang-ni inspection to determine if Pyongyang is covertly continuing its

nuclear development program at other locations in violation of the agreed framework, we really do not have evidence that they have stopped.

Certainly, former Secretary Perry effectively delivered a strong message to the upper echelons of North Korean leadership, and the American inspection team performed its mission very well. While applauding these efforts, this body nevertheless must urge careful scrutiny of both the results and the administration's impending policy proposal.

There is an old adage that says "actions speak louder than words." With Pyongyang, actions shout louder than words. So, indeed, this Member is troubled by the provocative language and the actions of the North Korean leadership both during and after the Kumchang-ni inspection and Secretary Perry's visit. Not much time has passed since Dr. Perry's visit but Pyongyang's behavior thus far shows no real evidence of an interest in confidence-building measures or tension reduction. Rather, its behavior rings of persistent hostility, and appears to be inconsistent with defusing tensions, advancing regional security, and improving relations.

Here are just a few examples. First, the media has been reporting widely that Pyongyang will test fire the Taepo Dong II ballistic missile in July or August. If these reports are accurate, the growing capability of North Korea's missile development program, including an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of reaching the continental United States, cannot be overstated. North Korea, perhaps the most volatile and unstable regime on earth, is fast acquiring the ability to strike the continental United States with weapons of mass destruction.

Press reports indicate that talks between North Korean officials and Dr. Perry on halting the ballistic missile program and sales, a key requirement outlined by Dr. Perry as he prepared for his visit, apparently ended with the same North Korean attempts at extortion that the U.S. has received at earlier meetings. The North demanded a large direct cash payment to terminate the program. True to form, the DPRK behaves as the modern equivalent of the Barbary pirates, extorting tribute in return for barely tolerable behavior.

It is also important to note that during Dr. Perry's visit, the North Korean press condemned the U.S. with the most contemptuous invective—and also vitriolically denounced South Korea and Japan—on issues ranging from a supposed U.S. master attack plan, an alleged U.S. dress rehearsal for an attack on the DPRK being staged in the Balkans, and a condemnation of Western economic policies that must be prevented from so-called poisoning their society. Pyongyang further lambasted Seoul's "sunshine policy"—South Korean President Kim Dae Jung's policy

of engagement with the North—as a blatant attempt to absorb North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, this Member also would note that the mid-June, North Korea-South Korea naval stand-off in the Yellow Sea escalated to an armed confrontation, reportedly provoked by North Korean ships that violated the demarcation line. Pyongyang subsequently threatened to cancel long-postponed talks with the South, and agreed to sit down only after a final shipment of humanitarian aid arrived in North Korea. This was the last shipment of \$50 million in fertilizer aid that Seoul had agreed to provide in exchange for these talks.

The potential challenges for the U.S. and the Asia-Pacific region posed by recent North Korean activities highlight the need to remain very wary of the North's intentions and actions, despite the initial results of the Kumchang-ni expeditious withdraw and its Perry missions. In some ways, the results of these missions raise more questions and concerns than they answered. For example, it is no real surprise that the inspection team found no evidence linking the underground site at Kumchang-ni to North Korea's nuclear weapons program. If this evidence had existed, it is obvious that the United States never would have been permitted to inspect that facility.

In addition, this Member's concern about the possibility of a covert North Korean nuclear development program are exacerbated by press reports that the North is not cooperating sufficiently with the IAEA regarding reactor parts that are missing from Yongbyon, a subject which is covered by the Framework Agreement. More worrisome, however, are reports that Pyongyang has been trying to obtain items related to uranium enrichment. This material would help North Korea develop nuclear weapons without violating the Framework Agreement. Lastly, accentuating this list of concerns is the genuine difficulty we have in monitoring North Korean activities in that, the most closed society on earth.

Mr. Speaker, North Korea's continuing provocations demonstrate how important it is for the administration to clearly and, I emphasize, expeditiously lay out for Congress its policy proposal for North Korea. North Korea's behavior certainly seems to reflect a leadership that still has little intention of working constructively with the U.S. and our regional allies. North Korea's leadership appears to remain committed to its policy of orchestrating crises as a means of extorting financial and humanitarian assistance. If this is the case, forthcoming Clinton administration policy proposals that derive principally from the perceptions of the inspection team and Dr. Perry in may leave unanswered the particularly thorny policy question of how to deal with a truculent, mercurial, and menacing North Korea—one that continues to use posturing and threats to extract resources and other concessions while offering nothing meaningful in return.

Mr. Speaker, relations with North Korea are highly problematic and precarious. A policy failure on our part for the Korean Peninsula would put tens of thousands of American troops and the South Korean people at risk. Misjudging our adversary could result in virtually any Americans on the continent being vulnerable to North Korean ballistic missile at-

tack. The administration has a responsibility to extensively and routinely consult with Congress, particularly on a threat of this magnitude, and this body has both the responsibility and right to act as a partner in the formulation of North Korean policy. This body should have further dialog with, and a road map from, the Clinton administration that clearly outlines the benefits that would be extended to Pyongyang for working in earnest with the United States, the conditions that the North must meet to obtain these benefits, and the potential consequences of remaining intractable. We also should work to ensure that any administration plan is backed by both United States willingness and capability to undertake the tough measures to bolster our national security that North Korea appears to understand.

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Pyongyang subsequently threatened to cancel the long postponed talks with the south. That is not a good start to a more constructive path.

I urge my colleagues to watch this issue very carefully and to work with the administration, demanding a full report on progress on the Dr. Perry mission.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MIDDLETON H. LAMBRIGHT, JR., OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 14, 1999, the Eleventh Congressional District and the Nation lost a medical pioneer and giant, Dr. Middleton H. Lambright, Jr., who was born in 1908, at the dawn of the 20th century, in Kansas City, Missouri. His father, Middleton Sr., was not only a medical doctor, but was a man of vision and hope for his children. Seeking greater opportunities for his son and daughter, Dr. Lambright moved to Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of World War I, when Middleton H. Lambright, Jr., was 12 years old.

Young Middleton was also interested in medicine. From the time he was very small his father had permitted him to ride with him when he made house calls, visit the hospital and spend time in his office browsing through medical literature. Very early in his life, Middleton was given the opportunity to understand the meaning of success, duty, and commitment. His father was his example of an educated, successful black man fulfilling his dream of giving service to others through his medical practice.

The son wanted to follow in his father's footsteps. Middle, as he was nicknamed, graduated from Glenville High School of the Cleveland Public Schools. He attend two prestigious historically black universities, Morehouse College and Lincoln University, before

completing requirements at the Western Reserve University.

In 1934, he entered Meharry Medical College. During his 4 years there, he became interested in the field of surgery and whenever possible spent time in the emergency traumatic service, on the wards, and in operating rooms. He was privileged to have professors and lifetime friends, several famous surgeons: Dr. John Hale, Matthew Walker, and Joseph L.B. Forrester.

After graduating in 1938, he sought and was successful in an effort to receive an internship at Cleveland City Hospital. Following his surgical residency, he was appointed assistant clinical professor of surgery in the Department of Medicine at Western Reserve School of Medicine. This position entitled him to hospital privileges at University Hospitals and Mt. Sinai Hospital.

He became the first black physician to receive a full staff appointment in any hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. He continued to fill his dreams by moving into the office with his father where he built a general and thoracic surgical practice while continuing as a visiting surgeon at University Hospitals. In ensuing years, he became involved in numerous activities, was elected President of the American Academy of Medicine in Cleveland in 1964. He became only the second African-American to head a local affiliate of the American Medical Association. He also worked with his father to found Forest City Hospital which enabled other African-American doctors to head up medical departments throughout the hospital.

He believed in taking chances and seeking new opportunities. In 1971, he was offered and accepted a position as Dean and Associate Professor of Surgery in the College of Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina. He was quoted as saying: My father would have been extremely pleased to know that his son had been invited to join the staff and faculty of an institution he could not have hoped to enter in any capacity. He was speaking to the racial segregation in the State of South Carolina.

After more than 25 years of practice, Dr. Lambright returned to Cleveland and entered his third career as the vice president of medical affairs for Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Here was a man who had a dream and who had his materialized and then had been granted the opportunity to expand the use of his success in many avenues. He believed that a man so blessed had a duty to his fellow man.

Dr. Lambright might well have been guided by the words of Thomas Paine: The duty of man is plain and simple and consists of but two points, his duty to God, which every man must fill, and with respect to his neighbor, to do as he would be done by.

His list of medical staff appointments would equal the list of several